1: Indiana J E-4 1955 EC1 Hungary EC1

In Czechoslovakia: Mátyusföldiek
Csallóköziek
Barkók
Cserhátiak

In Yugoslavia: Szlavóniaiak

167
162

Bearing in mind the large number of nomadic peoples who, since the dawn of history, have sought shelter in the fertile Carpathean Basin, one can hardly overestimate the extent of hybridization of the latter's present inhabitants, the Magyars. The different racial types, sub-types and their combinations occur in whimsical discordance as we move from one part of Hungary to another. Anthropometric means vary excessively not only from county to county, but from one village to another. Even on the isolated "ethnic islands" there is no way to pin down a single racial type or sub-type characteristic of the entire region; all we can observe is that, there, certain traits or combinations of traits appear more numerous than elsewhere. It is therefore useless to try to assign differing racial characteristics to the ethnic regions listed above;[1] such easy distinctions do not exist.

144

The racial classification of the inhabitants of Hungary is still but a half-labored field with frighteningly complex tasks ahead. Fortunately, since the publication of Bartucz's pioneering Anthropology of the Magyars

144
114

[1] [See cat. 162, pp. 28-30 -- Analyst]

144
114 (Vol. IV of Magyar földmagyar faj, [Budapest]: Egyetemi Nyomda [1938]) we have a fair overall view of the problems involved, as well as a good general source of metric data along with their careful interpretation.

141
162 To begin with generalities, the mean stature of the Magyar men is 167 cm. In like manner, 31.64 per cent of the male population belong to the tall-medium stature group (165.0-169.9 cm.), while the short-medium group (160.0-164.9 cm.) is represented by 23.37 per cent. Short-medium and tall-medium statures are met with in the entire area; together they represent 54.01 per cent of the male population.

Tall statures (170.0-179.9 cm.) are notable in the southern and western parts of Transdanubia and in Budapest, where their ratio can be as high as 40 per cent. This group constitutes 29 per cent of the grand total.

Only 13.55 per cent of the population belongs to the short group (150.0-159.9 cm.). They can be found most densely in the following areas: Borsod, Hajdu, Sárbogárd, Somogy, Nógrád; but even there, they never reach 20 per cent of the total.

The mean stature for Magyar women is 156.1 cm., and the topographical distribution of the female height groups corresponds to that of the men.

The distribution of blood groups is also rather uneven in Hungary. "1"-1d-7 143

In the west the proportions (O--26; A--53; B--12.6) are rather similar to the general pattern of Central Europe. On the Alföld, the scarce data we have indicate these differences: O--28-29 per cent; A--36 per cent; and B--20-23 per cent. Hirszfeld's biochemical index $\left(\frac{A+AB}{B+AB}\right)$ varies between 1.5-2.0.

144

According to careful estimates drawn by Bartucz for all the Magyars living within the Carpathian range, taking into account the present political boundaries of the country, the inhabitants of Hungary, 99 out of 100 of whom are Magyars, can be classified from the point of view of racial elements as follows:

Magyar-Turanid	30 per cent
Neo-Danubian	20 per cent
Alpine	20 per cent
Dinaric	15 per cent
Armenoid	5 per cent
Mongolic	5 per cent
Nordic, Mediterranean et al	5 per cent

The Magyar-Turanid (Bartucz's homo pannonicus, or "Alföld-race") is the most predominant single element. The Magyar-Turanids occupy a position between the Mongols and the Europid races of Asia Minor, whereby they correspond to von Eickstedt's Asiatic Turanids. While the latter, however,

144 tend to lean more to either the Europid or the Mongolic side, the sub-type of Magyar-Turanids seems to be fixed in the center, bearing a well balanced blend of the features of both, without the predominance of either.

The Magyar-Turanid has a mean stature of approximately 165-166 cm. Compared to the face, the brachycephalous skull is large, but both are quadrangular with well-rounded corners. The face is somewhat concave, yet by no means flat in the Mongolic manner, for it is broken by the moderate protrusion of the zygomatic region and, on the other hand, by the nose which, generally, has a much narrower bridge and a much more developed root (with marked naso-labial folds) than that of the Asiatic Turanids. The pigmentation of the iris is a light yellowish-brown; the orbit is slightly larger than that of the Asiatic Turanids. The skin color is rather on the reddish-tan side. Limbs are short, with small hands and feet, yet the trunk is not disproportionately long. The cast of features is predominantly European with barely discernable Mongoloid traits. The lineaments of the Magyar-Turanids are rather soft but still well defined and, above all, vivid.

144 162 The homo pannonicus is the only element which could be called a distinctly Magyar type. It has the widest range, constituting as much as

40 per cent of the population in the following regions: Middle Tisza, Zala, Somogy, Balaton, Northern Transdanubia. Regional types of the homo pannonicus have been distinguished but their substantial mapping out is still lacking.

144 [162]

The Neo-Danubians are the second most important element among the Magyars: Bartucz estimates their range at 20 per cent, calling them East-Baltics or East-Europids (terms of Nordenstreng and von Eickstedt respectively). The stature of the Neo-Danubians is similar to the Alpines: a mean stature of 163 cm. for men, broad and angular trunk and shoulders, short limbs, childlike proportions, and well-developed but poorly differentiated musculature. Their head is relatively large, upper brachycephalic, and round, with a broad forehead, a large parietal region and a moderately protruding occiput.

The face of the Neo-Danubian is very broad and rhomboidal with well-developed cheek bones. The inter-orbital is great; the orbits are small and narrow, in a few cases even slanting. The nose is very small and crudely shaped: the root is broad and flat; the bridge is short, flat, and concave; the nostrils are distended; and the tip is blunt and tilted, so that the inside of the nares is quite visible. The mouth is large,

144 with lips of medium thickness; the labial line shows little curvature. The mandible is large and prognathic with a shallow chin.

The Neo-Danubians' hair is ash blond, their iris very light grey or blue, their complexion light--all of these colors lacking brilliance. The pilous system is poorly developed, the hair thick and straight.

The geographical distribution of the Neo-Danubians among the Magyars is rather even, although slightly heavier concentrations occur chiefly in the northern Great Plains and in the northwestern and southwestern part of Transdanubia. Propagation of this type, it seems, has taken the opposite direction from that of the Dinaric, which is strongly represented in the South.

The Alpine race is also strongly represented in Hungary. Some authors (Eugen Fisher, Ripley, Montadon) have gone as far as to consider it the major racial element of the Magyars. While Bartucz notes the "Alpine" phenomenon of generalized brachycephaly among the present-day Magyars, he points out that there is considerable difference in stature (Magyars: 167 cm.; Alpines: 163 cm.). According to his latest figures, light complexion accompanies brachycephaly in practically every other case, which again excludes the identification of these elements with the Alpines.

144

Bartucz believes that the latter's range for pre-First world war Hungary is therefore not more than 15 per cent. This could be, for our purposes, increased to 20 per cent, for the main range of Magyar Alpines lies within the boundaries of modern Hungary.

[162]

As a rule, the Alpine element is more frequent in the cities or in those rural areas where a significant immigration of Slavic or Germanic elements has taken place. Alpine types rarely occur on the Great Plains. On the Dunántul, they become more numerous as one approaches Austria. Their percentage also increases slightly toward the southern Danube region. Their range is remarkably high among the intelligentsia and the former nobility.

The Alpine man is characterized by the development of the body in width and by the roundedness of the features in general. He is stout, short-necked, with a broad, somewhat oversized trunk, and limbs short and thick. The stature mean for men is 163 cm. and for women 150 cm.

The head is round from every angle, with a mean cephalic index of 85. All the cranial bones are well developed and the capacity of the skull is large. The forehead is broad, round, abrupt, and well developed, unlike the brows which have little saliency. The back of the head is massive and slightly curvo-occipital. The face is broad and round, the eyes relatively small and set widely apart. The nose is short and slightly snub, with a

144 concave profile. The mouth is medium-size, the lips rather thick, the chin round.

The overall pigmentation of the Alpines is rich; their eyes even show a slight yellowish tint of the conjunctiva. Their hair is thin and the beard patchy; the individual hairs are stiff, having a round cross section.

The least important major racial component of the Magyars is the Dinaric element which represents about 15 per cent of the entire popu-

[162] lation. The Dinarics are centered toward the southern part of the country where their range can be as high as 30-35 per cent. They are met with more often among the peasants than in the cities.

A tall (mean: 173-174 cm.) and slender stature chiefly differentiates the Dinarics from the Alpines. Like the Nordics, their proportions are slightly off-balance--their relatively short trunks displaying legs and arms of medium length.

The cephalic index of the Dinarics is around 86, with an extremely high skull. In like manner, the forehead is very high and somewhat slanted. The eyebrows are strikingly marked, but the upper part of the brow has little prominence. The most characteristic feature of the Dinaric skull

144 is, however, the completely flat occiput. The vertex falls behind the ear-hole. The ears are generally large.

The facial index is between 92-95. Compared to this large and high face with sharp features, the brain-case appears to be exceedingly small. The high orbits shelter large eyes which are set near each other. The Dinaric is "hatchet-faced": the entire upper part of the face is protruding and is dominated by a very large, almost brutal nose. The root of this nose is elevated, the bridge narrow and convex, the tip large and fleshy, bending downwards. The septum is large and reaches below the alae.

The naso-labial fold is deep. The mouth is large, displaying swollen lips whose upper fold lacks curvature. The elongated chin is bony and protruding with a strong (often "double") tip.

Like the Alpines, the Dinarics are dark-haired and -eyed; unlike the former, they are hairy all over their body. Dinaric women often grow hair on their upper lips in advanced age.

[162] The Armenoid is a minor racial element among the Magyars; its representatives turn up but sporadically along the southern borders and in the Nagykunság.

In stature they belong to the tall-medium group, the men averaging

166-167 cm. Broad shoulders top their rather stoutish trunk to which are affixed quite short limbs. Their hands are large. Both men and women are inclined to obesity. 144

Their cranial index is around 85. The forehead is very slanted so that in many cases the forehead and the nose run in one straight line. The back part of the skull is obviously larger than the front. The occiput is very slightly curved.

The face of the Armenoids is shaped like the cross section of an egg. Their nose, which tends to convexity, is large and rather narrow-bridged, its tip bending sharply downward. The alae are pulled up, showing a large portion of the septum. Compared to the nose, the eyes appear to be small; the upper palpebral fold is poorly developed or non-existent. The mouth is large with thick lips of which the upper one is protruding. The chin is well marked but retracted.

The pigmentation of the Armenoids is very strong: their hair and eyes are black, their skin quite dark. They are covered with a generous pilous system.

Mongolic traits are displayed by a limited number of Magyars (some 5 per cent of the total). In some communities of the Palóc country, 162 144

where they are best represented, their number reaches 20-25 per cent of the local population. They also can be detected in northern Transdanubia and in the Jászság and Kunság.

[162]
144

These Mongolic Magyars show the usual traits of their race: large and flat cheekbones; a nose with deep-seated and flat root and extended nostrils; slanted eyes, set wide apart, with or without an epicanthus; a short stature; and yellowish-brown hair and skin color.

Other races, such as the Nordic and Mediterranean, are so poorly represented among the Magyars, and their representatives differ so little from the well known patterns of their stock, that their description here does not seem to be sufficiently warranted.